Specification Amendments:

Paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8:

Several polymers based upon bio-compatible plastics as described in detail below dissolve when exposed to body fluids. That is, they basically dissolve over time and are absorbed by the body. These materials can be used to form devices that have a function initially and are left in the body to avoid the effort, inconvenience or trauma of removing the device from the body. A basket or weave made from such material could be used to hold the cavity open and provide a guide for the x-ray source during treatment and then left in place to hold open the wound for a short period and then dissolve away allowing the resection cavity to collapse and heal naturally. The pig tail that emerges from the breast for guiding the x-ray source into the applicator could be cut off, the entry wound dressed and closed allowing the remaining device to dissolve as discussed above. These plastic-like materials tend to be fairly rigid so thin sections or fibers could be used together, like fiber optics made from rigid glass, that would be flexible and strong. This basket could unfold under rotation or an insertion device such as a balloon could be used to expand the basket to fill the cavity. Besides the advantage of not having to remove the applicator there are other advantages to a basket approach. The expansion of a basket

applicator would not be constrained by tension between ribs of the applicator which prevents single conventional balloons from ~~filing~~ filling irregular cavity shapes. There would be little or no lateral tension in the woven basket approach so each rib could comply with the cavity wall independently of neighboring ribs.

Page 23, 1st full paragraph:

Fig. 20 is a schematic approximation showing a graph of apparent x-ray density (darkness of the line appearing in an x-ray) on the vertical axis, versus position. For clarity a balloon 22p is represented directly adjacent to the graph, and the direction of x-rays which would produce approximately such a graph is shown by arrows at 62. Fig. 20A is a graph of ~~date~~ data on effective path length through the balloon versus position, for 4 cm and 5 cm diameter balloons. As illustrated, some density is observed in the middle of the balloon, at a region 64 in Fig. 20 where the radiation passes generally normally through the balloon wall; however, spikes of extreme density are shown at 66 and 68, where the rays must pass through considerable distance of the balloon wall on edge. The effective path length at these tangent regions can be about 15 to 25 times greater than the normal path length.